

# The Herald and News.

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TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

## "PARTIES UNKNOWN" KILLED COHEN

CHARLESTON CORONER'S JURY SO DECLARES.

Several Witnesses Tell Jury They Carried Pistols to Committee Meeting Because of High Tension.

Staff Correspondent The State.

Charleston, Oct. 21.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of Sidney J. Cohen returned the following verdict at 1:07 o'clock this morning.

"That the said Sidney J. Cohen came to his death October 15, 1915, at Roper hospital, Charleston county, from a 38-calibre pistol shot wound, said pistol having been fired from vicinity of doorway between anteroom and executive committee room on the southwest corner of King and George streets, Charleston county, by party or parties unknown to this jury, on October 15, 1915."

Henry J. Brown, former ice wagon driver, and Edward R. McDonald, a stevedore, are held in the county jail for further orders from the court. They were arrested Friday by the police, and later Brown was accused of murder by the police and McDonald of conspiracy to commit murder and assault and battery with intent to kill.

Charleston, Oct. 19.—After an examination today and tonight of twenty-four witnesses, the coroner's inquest into the shooting here last Friday of Sidney J. Cohen, a newspaper reporter, in the rooms of the city Democratic executive committee, was adjourned until tomorrow. Testimony tonight tended to place the blame for Cohen's death upon Edward B. McDonald, former policeman, now held on charges of "conspiracy to commit murder, assault and battery with intent to kill." Only one witness placed the blame for the shooting of Cohen upon McDonald.

Henry J. Brown, another former policeman, held on charges of murder in connection with the shooting, fired the shot that wounded William E. Wingate, according to Dunn. Wingate was one of four men wounded at the time Cohen was killed.

"The shot that killed Cohen was fired at J. A. Black," testified Magistrate George Lunz. Lunz, however, said he was unable to identify the man who fired this shot. Black is chairman of the executive committee, which had met to decide the result of the primary election in which John P. Grace and Tristram T. Hyde were seeking the Democratic nomination for mayor. The meeting was broken up by the shooting, but later the committee met under military guard and declared Hyde the nominee.

Lunz said that apparently every policeman in the room had his pistol drawn.

Conflicting evidence regarding the first shot occurred again. Many witnesses claimed that the first shot came from the anteroom, while others insisted that it occurred in the committee room.

**Policeman Hogan's Language.**

T. Allen Legare, among the last witnesses tonight, said that he was in the anteroom when Chief Cantwell called out something he did not understand and that in a few minutes seven or eight men came into the anteroom together. He quoted Policeman Hogan as telling Chief Cantwell: "All right, chief; there will be hell when I get in there."

E. A. Cobia, who was in the anteroom, said that Policeman Hogan said: "I am going to get what I came for or they will have to carry me in a wagon." Chief of Police Cantwell and Policeman Hogan started into the room and two shots were fired close together, he said.

W. D. Herron said that Policeman Hogan entered the room and that fire flashed from his pistol. He said Wingate stepped into the room and fired toward the telephone where City Chairman Black was standing.

Witnesses were pretty well agreed that policemen were in the room with their pistols drawn.

**Evidence That Cantwell Shot.**

Further evidence that Chief of Police James R. Cantwell fired a pistol in the room was introduced. Witnesses asserted that the policeman's arm was knocked up as the weapon went off. Several witnesses said that every policeman in the room appeared to have

a pistol ready for action. Several men said they were carrying pistols because of the tension due to the election as the result of which Major Tristram T. Hyde has been declared the nominee for mayor over J. P. Grace, the incumbent.

A. Floyd Littlejohn and Nolly J. Sams, reporters for the News and Courier, and who were in the committee room at the time of the shooting, were among the witnesses in the morning.

**Militia on Guard.**

Witnesses were again confined under militia guard to rooms on the top floor of the county courthouse building until they were called to testify.

Military and naval militia bodies again patrolled a zone about the court house, searching every person entering the building. Some amusement was caused when Circuit Judge Mendel L. Smith entered and smilingly submitted to a search. No weapon was found on him.

**RAINFELL AND HYDE DENY GRACE STORY**

Say They Had No Conversation Over Telephone as Alleged By Charleston Mayor.

The State.

Charleston, Oct. 20.—Nath. B. Rainfelle hands the staff correspondent of The State a card as follows:

"At the meeting of the city Democratic executive committee on Saturday, Mayor Grace made the statement that he had evidence obtained by intercepting a telephonic conversation that Major Hyde had stated to me over the telephone that Club 2, Ward 10, must be thrown out at all hazards or words to that effect (Mr. Grace said he was giving 'the gist' of it).

"I denied as positively as I could at the meeting all of the absurd statements and charges made against me by Mr. Grace as to my conduct as a committeeman, but a great deal of what was said at the meeting was necessarily omitted from the newspaper report and an impression seems to have been made on some who have simply read the reports that such a telephonic conversation may have taken place between us.

"I desire, therefore, to state positively that no such conversation took place over the telephone between Major Hyde and myself, and I would request that you publish this card so as to keep the record straight."

Major T. T. Hyde requests publication in The State of the following:

"I notice in the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the executive committee held on Saturday a charge was made that Mr. N. B. Rainfelle and myself had a conversation over the telephone in reference to Club 2, Ward 10, in which I was reported as having said to Mr. Rainfelle that said box must be thrown out at all hazards, or words to that effect.

"I deny that any conversation was had by me with Mr. Rainfelle over the telephone in which I made any such statement."

**NEWS OF EXCELSIOR**

**A Visit to Summerland College—Good Rains—Sowing Grain—Everybody Cheerful and Happy.**

Special to The Herald and News.

Excelsior, Oct. 21.—We have had good rains this week and oat sowing will commence.

Mrs. Carrie Hartman is spending a while with her sister, Mrs. Dominick, near Greenwood.

The price of cotton makes everybody look happy and cheerful.

Mrs. D. B. Cook attended the burial of Mr. John Black in Saluda county last week.

The writer, in company with Messrs. L. S. Long, B. M. D. Livingston and J. C. Kinard spent a short while at Summerland college on Sunday. We drove over in Mr. J. C. Kinard's nice Ford car, with Mr. Kinard at the wheel. When we arrived at the college we were met by the president of the college, the Rev. P. E. Monroe, and his good wife, who gave us a warm welcome and made us feel at home. Mr. Monroe was very kind to our party, carrying us all through the buildings, showing us the different departments of the building and also out in the barnyard, showing us the stock on the college grounds. Summerland college is a large building, nicely arranged,

## GEER AND LOGAN EXCHANGE BLOWS

FISTICUFF MARKS CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Jury Foreman Charges Coaching Witness But Withdraws It After Clash is Settled.

Staff Correspondence The State.

Charleston, Oct. 20.—Hardly had today's session of the Cohen inquest been convened when a fisticuff occurred between W. Turner Logan of counsel for the police department and Andrew J. Geer, foreman of the coroner's jury, as a result of the foreman's directly charging the attorney with coaching a witness, James Sotille, in the session of last evening.

"That is an absolute lie," said Mr. Logan.

"You can't call me a liar," Foreman Geer explained.

The men advanced toward each other and blows had been exchanged before Capt. Meyer, the ranking military officer present, could intervene. Capt. Meyer seized Mr. Geer and a sentry grappled with Mr. Logan. A colloquy followed and the incident closed when Mr. Geer said he would accept Mr. Logan's denial and withdrew the charge. The foreman said he was sorry if he had been mistaken in his interpretation of Mr. Logan's gestures. He asked the coroner to strike the incident from the record and requested newspaper men present not to report it.

**Says Witness Was Coached.**

James Sotille is president of the Isle of Palms company and proprietor of the Charleston hotel. He testified yesterday regarding incidents of the rioting in the city Democratic executive committee headquarters last Friday which came under his observation this morning. Mr. Geer said he wished to make a statement. He said that yesterday he saw with his own eyes an attorney deliberately coaching a witness on the stand with a view to drawing answers favorable to certain parties. He said he wished to say that on a repetition of the offense the attorney or attorneys responsible would be dealt with according to law in such cases. Mr. Logan said he thought the foreman in justice to all the lawyers present should designate the man to whom he had reference. Mr. Geer said he would name the man if the coroner so instructed him. Coroner Mansfield said it was proper the name should come out.

"The attorney in question is Mr. Logan," said Mr. Geer.

After the fisticuff that ensued had been stopped Mr. Logan insisted that his witness of yesterday be recalled to testify regarding the foreman's insinuation.

"That is an imputation I would not allow any man to make," he said.

He appealed to W. H. Grimbail, acting solicitor, and Wade Hampton Cobb, solicitor of the Fifth circuit, who is assisting Mr. Grimbail, to say whether they had seen him coaching witnesses. Both said they had not.

"Now, Mr. Geer," said Mr. Logan, "you will answer to me for that. You wait until we get out of this court house. That is slander against my reputation. You have greatly injured me and I feel it very deeply, sir."

Mr. Logan apologized to the coroner for making a disturbance.

**Grace Takes It Up.**

Later Mr. Grace came in and after he and Mr. Logan had consulted together, Mr. Logan reopened the discussion. He wished Sotille recalled. He asked individual members of the jury if they would not move to have this done. None replied. Mr. Grace said such a charge against his partner was a charge against himself.

and there is no reason why the college can't do good work. We met a large number of the student girls, amongst which was a few of the Prosperity girls, who were glad to see us come and sorry to see us leave. Our party also spent a short while at Batesburg and Leesville. Both towns are clean and neat looking and are growing. Our last stop was at the Leesville cemetery, which is nicely kept. This is where our dear mother and brother are sweetly sleeping.

## THE NEWS OF CHAPPELLS

Death of Mr. Andrew Allen—Mr. and Mrs. Holloway Have Sympathy of Friends—Personal.

Special to The Herald and News.

Chappells, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Q. T. Long spent Saturday in Greenwood.

Mr. Neal W. Workman of Newberry spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Workman.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner of Saluda spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Q. T. Long. Mr. W. E. Spearman spent Sunday with his parents in Williamston.

Miss Meeta Addison went to Greenwood Friday shopping.

Mr. J. M. Keith spent Saturday and Sunday in Newberry.

Mr. W. P. Allen went to Greenwood Monday on business.

Mr. B. M. Scurry spent Sunday in Newberry with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Scurry.

Mr. E. M. Martin spent Monday in Greenwood.

Mr. Archie Smith spent several days in Greenwood.

Mrs. A. P. Coleman, Misses Lizzie Neal and Janet Boone went to Greenwood shopping Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shockley were called to Newberry Sunday on account of the death of the former's father.

Mr. Q. B. Jackson of Swansea spent Sunday and Monday here.

Miss Victoria Reid left Saturday for Atlanta to visit her sister, Mrs. Jewel Webb.

Dr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. W. R. Keith and Mrs. Geo. T. Reid made a trip to Greenwood in Dr. Holloway's car.

Mr. W. R. Reid, Miss Josie and Willie spent Friday and Saturday in town with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dominick spent Sunday in Greenwood.

Mr. Andrew Allen died Saturday night and was buried Sunday near Honea Path. He leaves a widow and four children, who have the deepest sympathy of their many friends.

Mr. H. T. Cromley spent Sunday with his parents in Zora section.

Little Addie Holloway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holloway, died Thursday and was buried at Saluda Baptist cemetery Friday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Holloway have the sincerest sympathy their many friends in the loss of their little daughter.

**Miss Langford Has Many Friends.**

The friends of Miss Reba Langford, an exceedingly popular young lady of the city, have begun an active campaign in behalf of Miss Langford, who is one of the attractive candidates in the Columbia chamber of commerce harvest jubilee beauty contest, which is to be decided by the popular vote of the people holding coupons clipped from the various leading dailies and weeklies of the State. Miss Langford is assured that she will receive a landslide in Spartanburg and in Newberry, her former home county. With the combined vote of these as a basis, her friends feel confident of greatest success. It appears that Miss Langford is presented as a candidate from Newberry county and that Spartanburg county has not offered a candidate.

Splendid cuts of all the young ladies in the "running" for this high honor are carried in today's Journal. They will also appear in tomorrow's Herald. Accompanying the supplement will be a coupon to be counted as 100 votes. These are to be clipped, properly filled out and sent to the Beauty Contest committee, Chamber of Commerce, Columbia. Miss Langford, the Spartanburg candidate, will probably have a central station to receive the coupons which will later be sent in bulk to Columbia. This would save individual supporters trouble.

The young lady receiving the greatest number of votes will be crowned queen of the Harvest Jubilee, to be celebrated in Columbia at the time of the State fair.—Spartanburg Journal.

**Death of Infant.**

Julius Earle, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Graham, died Saturday near the Rutherford school house, at the age of 10 months and 5 days, and was buried the next day in the Graham burying ground, by Rev. S. C. Ballentine.

"Pa, what is scientific seamanship?" "Selling a dress suit to a man who went into the store to buy a celluloid collar."—Detroit Free Press.

## PEACE TALK IN GERMANY WHILE GREAT WAR RAGES

OFFICIAL PREDICTS END BY BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN SPRING.

Behind Official Curtains Whispers of Settlement Come Into Being—Failure in Dardanelles Factor.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"By spring we probably shall have peace." This remark by one of the most prominent state officials to the Associate Press correspondent may be taken as indicative of the view on the probable duration of the war held in German government quarters, at any rate in certain influential circles of the government. The person quoted occupies a position which lends weight in his opinion on this subject and the remark was made incidentally during a discussion of certain future possibilities in the Balkan situation.

Pressed to give a reason for the opinion, the official said that he based his expectations largely on "the sound business sense of the British," which would lead them to move for peace as soon as they saw nothing was to be gained by continuing the war.

"We now hold in the West," he continued, "a strong fortified line enclosing a great enclosure of French and Belgian territory. We soon shall have a similar line fortified in the East. Behind the two lines we sit tight and defy all efforts of our enemies to break through."

**Looks For Yielding.**

"I have much confidence in the business sense of the British and think that when once they have found the Dardanelles can not be forced this will lead them to take steps in the direction of peace."

The correspondent suggested that business men usually are unwilling to make a contract wherein all the advantages of conditions are on the other side and that it was customary in business circles to have some definite idea of terms before sitting down to draw up a contract. He asked whether this "business" would not be facilitated if the opponents had some definite information as to the maximum terms on which Germany would be ready to discuss peace conditions. The official replied that for Germany to make a statement at this time as to the peace terms might be construed as a confession of weakness, and he preferred to await overtures from the other side.

Since the conversation the Associated Press correspondent has heard similar remarks from other officials. The vigor with which the various political groups and big industrial and commercial and agricultural organizations are pursuing the discussion of tabooed topics of the "aims of the war," which, although public discussion of it in the press is forbidden, is the absorbing topic in German society, indicates, too, that the government is giving serious considerations to the subject of peace.

**Behind the Curtain.**

This discussion and the oracular utterances of Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the German imperial treasury; Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, and other important personalities on possible and impossible conditions of peace give color to the supposition that something may be going on behind the curtain. Such "soundings out," if undertaken at the instance of persons in authority, undoubtedly has been done informally, and in such a manner as to permit of a disavowal should circumstances require.

No statement whatever as to Germany's peace condition can be obtained nor is it even certain the government has reached any formal decision as to the extent of "guarantees" for the future security of Germany to which the emperor and the chancellor have referred repeatedly in public utterances. Should it be permitted, however, to hazard a guess, based solely on personal observation and on education and remarks from time to time in official circles, the Associated Press correspondent would say Germany's terms at present in view include neither the absorption of Belgium nor other wholesale annexations of an extent demanded by the "blue sky" enthusiasts who seem bent on adding to Germany virtually every-

## COTTON MARKET

Newberry.

Cotton ..... 12c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 60c

**Prosperity.**

Cotton ..... 12½c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 60c

**Pomaria.**

Cotton ..... 12½c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 63c

**Little Mountain.**

Cotton ..... 12½c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 60c

**Silverstreet.**

Cotton ..... 12c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 60c

**Chappells.**

Cotton ..... 12½c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 60c

**Kinards.**

Cotton ..... 12c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 58c

**Whitmire.**

Cotton ..... 12½c  
Cotton seed, per bu. .... 60c

**G. E. Hardy Died Tuesday.**

George E. Hardy, for 23 years a guard and corporal at the State penitentiary, died Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, following a long illness. Mr. Hardy was 68 years of age, the son of the late Wm. E. and Katherine M. Hardy.

In 1886 Mr. Hardy entered the service at the penitentiary and had made a faithful guard and officer. An official at the penitentiary paid a high tribute to Mr. Hardy Tuesday morning. He was a man of fine parts and because of his humane treatment of the prisoners had become their friend during his long service at the penitentiary. He will be missed by both prisoners and officials.

Mr. Hardy was not a married man. The only near relative surviving him is his brother, W. D. Hardy of Newberry. He leaves a large family connection, being related to the Frost family of Columbia and to the Hardy family.

The funeral services and interment will be held at Shelton, Fairfield county, Wednesday.—Columbia Record.

thing now occupied by German armies.

The cardinal point in the desire of official Germany, if the assumptions are correct, is a large indemnity. This is demanded not only to compensate Germany for the steadily growing war costs, but to provide a "guarantee" against future attacks. The usual reply to arguments that exhausted nations probably would be unable to raise the huge sums in question is that they need only cease paying out the billions spent annually on armaments or reduce such payment to finance the required indemnity.

The second cardinal points is the restoration of Germany's colonial empire in undiminished form, with certain additions, presumably at the expense of Belgium. That nation would be permitted to retain its independence and territories, with the exception of the Meuse line of fortresses. The demand for annexation of a strip of territory down to the coast line has been dropped; if, indeed, it ever was a part of the government's program. Even naval experts are no longer agreed on the necessity or advisability of obtaining the much discussed naval base on the English channel.

France is looked to to provide a large part of the expected indemnity. Territorial demands against France apparently are confined to rectifications of the frontier for strategic reasons.

In the East the situation is less clear. Earlier in the war the government apparently did not contemplate or even desire accessions of territory at Russia's expense, beyond a possible change of the frontier for strategic reasons. It was felt that retention of Russian Poland by Russia would present certain advantages from the viewpoint of German internal policies. The steady chain of victories and the insistence of Austria produced a change, however. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in his August speech indicated clearly the determination to deprive Russia of a portion of her territory, to be administered jointly by Germany and Austria-Hungary.